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ST. *James's, May* 9. The following Addreſs was preſented to Her Majeſty by the Reverend Dr. *Gery* Archdeacon of *Bucks*, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſcount *Cheyne*.

To the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Archdeacon, and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Bucks*, in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE *Your Majeſties moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* Bucks, *do with all Humility deſire Your Majeſties Acceptance of our ſincereſt Congratulations for Your Majeſties happy Acceſſion to the Crown, whoſe Education in our Communion, and Zeal for our Church even in the moſt dangerous Times, gives us a certain Proſpect, That Your Majeſty will Cheriſh as a Queen, what You Loved as a Subject.*

It is with the moſt hearty Thankfulneſs to the Divine Providence that we make this Addreſs, for we are ſenſible that Your Majeſties Wiſdom, and Love of your People, which have been ſo eminently ſhewn ſince we have been bleſs'd with Your Majeſties Government, have effectually ſupported us in this difficult Conjuncture, after the Death of a Prince, to whom (under God) we owe the Preſervation of our Religion and Liberties.

And we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, That we will with the greateſt Chearfulneſs maintain, as well as take, that Oath of Fidelity to your Perſon and Government, againſt the pretended Prince of Wales, *and all other Your Majeſties Enemies both at home and abroad, which is required of us in this Seſſions of Parliament, and inſtill into our Pariſhioners, with the utmoſt Diligence, true Sentiments of Loyalty and Obedience; and that it ſhall be our daily and earneſt Prayer to Almighty God, That he may grant to Your Majeſty, through your long and proſperous Reign over us, all thoſe Bleſſings which attend a Beloved Prince Governing an United People.*

The following Addreſs from the Borough of *Flint* was preſented to Her Majeſty by Sir *Roger Moſtin* Bar. Mayor, and Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Flint*.

To the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Bayliffs, Recorder, Grand Jury, and Burgeſſes, of Your Majeſties Borough of *Flint*.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty.

WE *Your Majeſties moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, beg Leave to acknowledge our hearty Sorrow for the Death of our late Gracious Sovereign, and our extream Joy for Your Majeſties happy Acceſſion to the Throne of your Anceſtors, under whoſe Government we conclude our ſelves to be entirely happy. And we crave Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, That we will at all times, to the utmoſt of our Power, ſtand by and defend Your Majeſty againſt all your Enemies publick and private, as heartily as any of Your Majeſties Subjects, and as becomes the beſt of them to the beſt of Governors, whom we pray may long Reign over us.*

The following Addreſs of the *Trinity-houſe* of *Kingſton upon Hull* was preſented to Her Majeſty by *Charles Osborne* Eſq; introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Leeds*.

To the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, Anne, *by the Grace of God, of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c.*

Dread Sovereign,

WE *Your Majeſties loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Wardens, Elder Brethren, and Aſſiſtants, of the* Trinity-houſe *in* Kingſton upon Hull, *being ſenſibly affected with the unſpeakable Loſs theſe Nations have ſuſtained by the Death of our late Renowned Sovereign,* William *III of bleſſed Memory; crave Leave to Congratulate Your Majeſties happy Acceſſion to (your undoubted Right) the Crown and Throne of your Royal Anceſtors, from whence Your Majeſty, by your moſt Affectionate and Gracious Speeches to both Houſes of Parliament, hath not only diſperſed the Fears, but raiſed the Hopes, and with Joy filled the Hearts of all your faithful People, who do duly and deliberately conſider either your Royal Bounty in contributing ſo liberally to the Eaſe of the Publick, or your fixed Reſolution to ſupport and maintain our Liberties and Religion.*

Wherefore we now ſincerely offer (what ſo Virtuous a Queen may juſtly claim) this humble Tender of our Duty and Allegiance, ſtedfaſtly reſolving (as far as we are able) to aſſiſt and defend Your Majeſty againſt all your Enemies who ſhall go about to conſpire againſt your Sacred Perſon, diſturb your Government, or oppoſe your Reign over us, which we pray God may be long and proſperous. To which we have cauſed the Common Seal of this Incorporation to be hereunto affixed this Firſt day of May, 1702.

The following Addreſs from the Borough of *Ilcheſter* was preſented to Her Majeſty by *Giles Hayne* Eſq; Capital Burgeſs of the ſaid Corporation, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Keeper.

To the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Bayliff, High Steward, Capital Burgeſſes, and other Inhabitants of Your Borough and ancient Corporation of *Ilcheſter* in the County of *Somerſet*.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE *humbly beg Leave moſt heartily to Congratulate Your Majeſties happy Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe your Kingdoms, now you are adorned with the Imperial Crown thereof, to whom the undoubted Title and lawful Right belongs.*

Your Majeſty has been always Crowned with Virtue, and true Engliſh *Honour, which together with your Zeal for the Chriſtian Faith and Religion we profeſs, and thoſe Gracious Aſſurances you have given your People, juſtly entitles Your Majeſty the Beſt and moſt Glorious of Sovereigns, and your People under your Government the happieſt of Subjects: Therefore our ſincere and hearty Prayers are, That your Reign over us may be Long and Proſperous, and with Iſſue never Extinct, and we will to our Power for ever defend Your Majeſty againſt all Enemies whatſoever.*

In Teſtimony whereof, we have ſet our Common Seal the 25th day of April, *in the Firſt Year of Your Majeſties Reign.*

The following Addreſs from the Borough of *Clithero* was preſented to Her Majeſty by *Ambroſe Pudſay* Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Rivers*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Lancaſter*.

To the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Bayliffs, Recorder, Burgeſſes, and Free Inhabitants, of Your Majeſties ancient Borough of *Clitheroe*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

WE *do humbly beg Leave to Condole the Demiſe of our late Gracious Sovereign King* William *the Third, of ever Glorious Memory; and to Congratulate Your Majeſties moſt happy Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms, Your lawful and undoubted Right, which with our utmoſt Endeavours we will maintain and defend againſt the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and all other Oppoſers whatſoever. We are extreamly ſenſible of Your*

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Majesties Declaration, to support the Government in Church and State as by Law established, by which Your Majesty hath fixed an entire Dominion in all English *Hearts, who truly and zealously pray to Almighty God for Your Majesties long and prosperous Reign over us.*

The following Address from the Town of *Falmouth* Was presented to Her Majesty by *Alexander Pendarvis* Esq; introduced by the Hon. *John Granville* Esq;

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other the Principal Inhabitants of the Town and Port of *Falmouth*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE more silent our Sorrow hath been on the Occasion of the afflicting Death of our late Sovereign King William, *(whose Memory be Blessed, as his Life was Glorious) the more Sincere it may be esteemed; But Your Majesties happy Accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors hath effectually repaired that Loss, and we cannot refrain our loud Acclamations of Joy thereupon, humbly begging Leave, that our Congratulations may approach your own Sacred Person. We behold already more than one illustrious Act of your unparallel'd Goodness, and such Endearing Affections towards your Subjects, as proclaim you arising to a* Deborah, *a true Mother to our* Israel, *our Church, and our State: And while we call to mind how an* English *Queen had the Glory of Chastising and Confounding the Ambition of* Spain, *when it aspired to an Universal Monarchy, and vain gloriously stiled its* Armado *Invincible, we are possessed with a full Assurance, That a far greater Glory is reserved for Your Majesty, and that under your most auspicious Reign the like Ambition of* France *will be effectually confounded, that Your Majesty will give them a most sensible Proof of the Folly, as well as Injustice of their* Salique *Law. We cannot think of the pretended Prince of* Wales *without that Contempt that belongs to such an Impostor, but, with the greatest Fervency imaginable, hope, and pray to God to bless us and our Posterity with a Real One, the Offspring of your Royal Self, and the Inheritor of your Goodness, as well as Dominions. Our Persons and Fortunes we faithfully engage for the Defence of your Sacred Person and Government, against all Opposers whatsoever; and shall never cease to pray for Your Majesties long and prosperous Reign over us. Dated at the Guildhall of* Falmouth *aforesaid,* Easter Monday, 1702.

The following Address was presented to Her Majesty by the Hon. *Sianey Wortley* alias *Montague* and *Gilbert Dolben* Esqs; Representatives in Parliament of the City of *Peterborough*.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of Your Majesties Custos Rotulorum, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, assembled at our General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace and Gaol-Delivery, held at the City of *Peterborough* this 16th day of *April*, 1702. for the said City, Liberty, and Soake thereof.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesties most dutiful and loyal Subjects, having a deep and true Sense of the great Loss this Nation has sustained by the Death of our late Sovereign Lord, William *the Third, of Glorious Memory, who, under God, was our Deliverer from Popery and Slavery, humbly crave Leave to Condole with Your Majesty, and express our Sorrow upon this sad Occasion.*

But Your Majesties Accession to the Throne, (which we most heartily Congratulate) and your known Zeal for our Religion and the Government as by Law established, moderates our Grief, and gives a certain Prospect of future Happiness.

Give us Leave therefore, most illustrious Princess, (tho' late in Time, yet early in our Affections,) to lay hold of this first Opportunity of our Publick Meeting together, to assure Your Majesty, That we will to the utmost assist and support Your Majesty on that Throne where God hath placed you, against the pretended Prince of Wales, *and all other your Enemies. And that we will do what in us lies, to enable Your Majesty to perform all those great Things you have so Gloriously resolved on, for the Good of this Nation, the Support of your Allies, the Preserving the Liberty of* Europe, *and the Reducing the Exorbitant Power of* France.

The following Address from the Island of *Jersey* was presented to Her Majesty by the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Jermyn* Governour, and *Edward Carteret* Esq; Bailiff of the said Island.

To the most Serene and Mighty Princess, ANNE, *by the Grace of God, Queen, of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith,* &c.

The humble Address of the States of Your Majesties Island of *Jersey*.

May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,

AS we do humbly beg Leave to Condole with Your Majesty, for the inexpressible Loss of our late Gracious Sovereign, King William *the Third, of Glorious Memory, so we do also humbly beg the Liberty to Congratulate your Sacred Majesties Accession to the Throne, by which means only our former Satisfaction and Happiness in a Sovereign could be restored.*

And we further presume upon this Occasion to assure Your Majesty of our Steady Loyalty, and sincere Zeal towards your Sacred Person, for whose long and Happy Reign over us, we most heartily pray to Almighty God: Declaring that we shall be ready, to the utmost of our Power, both to defend Your Majesties Rightful and Lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of England, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging, against the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his adherents, or any other whatsoever, and to preserve the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line as by Law Established.*

The following Address of the Reformed *High German Prussian* Congregation was presented to Her Majesty by Mr. *Casar*, their Minister, and the chief Members of the said Congregation, being introduced by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of *Worcester*.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Minister, and the Protestant *German Prussian* Congregation, assembling in the *Savoy*.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

THE Loss of His late Majesty, King William *the Third, of Blessed Memory, that Glorious Prince, and Constant Defender of the Faith, would doubtless have proved Fatal for ever to all the Protestants of* Europe, *had not the Divine Providence reserved for us, and placed on the Throne an Heroick and Glorious Queen, who already has given so many Convincing Proofs of her Royal Goodness and Zeal, both for promoting the Interest of God's Church, and the Safety of the State.*

For the First, we Your Majesties loyal and faithful Subjects, though not all of us born in this Kingdom, do humbly crave Leave to Condole with all the rest of Europe; *And for the Second, to Express our ineffable Joy, and to Congratulate Your Majesty; joining together our Hearty Prayers, That the Supream Lord of Heaven and Earth (by whom Kings and Queens Govern) may grant Your Majesty a long, happy, and prosperous Reign over us, and all the rest of your loving People.*

All which Addresses Her Majesty received very graciously.

Vienna, May 3. *N.S.* The Imperial Court will remove from hence in a day or two to Laxemburgh, to take the Air, as they do usually at this Season. The new Levies for augmenting the Emperor's Forces are continued in the Imperial Hereditary Countries with very good Success. Several Imperial Regiments of Foot, which were quartered in Bohemia, are marching to join the Army on the Rhine, where a Body of 8000 Saxons, whom the King of Poland has agreed to put into the Emperor's Service, is also shortly expected. We hear, a Treaty is concluded with the Duke of Saxe Gotha, and some other Princes of the House of Saxony, for their sending 5000 Men into the Emperor's Service, which are designed for Italy. An Express arrived here lately from the Imperial Army in Italy with Letters of the 25th past, which give an Account, That there happen daily disputes in Mantua between the Inhabitants and the Garrison, and that the former had resolved not to allow the Garrison Provisions for longer than Ten Days time, in which it is impossible that the Duke of Vendosme should relieve them, so that 'tis expected the Garrison will force the People to supply them, and that from thence something may arise which may be of Advantage to the Emperor's Interests.

Francfort, May 10. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden's* Army is still in the same Posts about *Landau*, where it is daily joined by more Troops belonging to the Emperor and the Circles. A strong Party of Horse and Foot of the Garison of *Landau* came out thence the 5th Instant with 2 Field-pieces, to endeavour to ruine a Bridge which the Imperialists have built upon the Quetch, about half a League from that Town, but found there so strong a Guard of Imperial Forces, that they were obliged to retire without attempting any thing. They write from *Strasbourg*, that the *French* have put a Reinforcement of 3000 Men into that Place. Marshal *Catinat* continues encamped at *Haguenau*, but the Forces which his Army is to consist of arrive but slowly.

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Hamburg, *May* 12. The *Swediſh* Forces in *Pomeren* are drawing together near *Stetin*, where 'tis ſaid they are to continue encamped the beſt part of the Summer. Letters from *Wilna* of the 2d Inſtant ſay, Prince *Wiſnowisky* and the Sieur *Oginsky* came the day before with a Body of Troops to ſurpriſe the *Swediſh* Garriſon in that Town, but were beat off with conſiderable Loſs, and had poſted themſelves a few Miles beyond that Place. The Advices from *Dantzick* of the 6th give an Account, that the *Swediſh* Army advances towards *Warſaw*, and that the Inhabitants of that City were in very great Conſternation, and had ſent away their beſt Effects to Places of more Safety.

Weſel, *May* 13. The Siege of *Keyſerſwaert* is much in the ſame Poſture as was mentioned in our laſt. The Beſiegers have caſt up ſome Intrenchments along the *Rhine*, to cover their Camp from the Batteries which Count *Tallard* has cauſed to be raiſed over-againſt it. The ſaid Count is ſince come before *Duſſeldorp*, there being only the River between his Camp and that Town, and threatens to bombard it. The *French* exact great Contributions in the Country of *Juliers*.

Maſtrickt, *May* 13. The Detachment which lately marched from hence with intent to ſurpriſe the Town of *Huy*, got before that Place yeſterday morning, and dividnig themſelves into two Bodies, 300 Horſe and about as many Foot attacked the Town, and the reſt advanced towards Liege to obſerve that Garriſon. Our Troops entred into Huy without much Oppoſition, and ſoon poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town, but before they could get into the Caſtle, the Garriſon was alarmed and drew up their Bridges, and put themſelves into a Poſture of Defence; And a conſiderable number of *French* Forces drawing together in the Neighbourhood in order to come to their Aſſiſtance, our Men were obliged to give over this Deſign, and returned hither with 33 Priſoners, 22 Horſes, and a conſiderable Booty. Orders are given for ſending out another Detachment from hence, but it is not ſaid upon what Deſign.

Hague, *May* 16. *N. S.* The States *Manifeſto* or Declaration of War againſt *France* and *Spain* was publiſhed here yeſterday with the uſual Formalities: It contains in Subſtance, That the *French* King having long ſince caſt his Eye upon theſe Provinces to ſeize if poſſible, or entirely to deſtroy them, moſt violently and unjuſtly attacked them in the years 1672. and 1688. hoping to make his way by our Ruine to an Univerſal Monarchy, or at leaſt ſo to weaken us as to force us to ſit ſtill, while he ſhould reduce other Princes and Potentates to his Will, after which this Republick would have been in danger of being likewiſe ſubdued, and of loſing that Liberty and Religion, for the ſake whereof the Subjects of this State have formerly ſuffered ſo many cruel Perſecutions, ſacrificed their Fortunes and their Lives, and maintained a War for the ſpace of 80 years againſt the then powerful Kings of *Spain*. That God bleſſed the Arms of this Republick and their Allies with ſuch Succeſs, that in the years 1678. and 1697. they obtained a General Peace, by which the *French* King was obliged to reſtore the large Provinces and important Towns he had poſſeſſed himſelf of, partly by open Force, and partly by Artifice. That the *French*, contrary to the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded ſo Solemnly in the year 1697. (which, as Experience has ſhewn, they did not make with a deſign to obſerve it, but only to induce us and our Allies to lay down our Arms, disband our Forces, and ſeparate our ſelves, and in particular to ruine Our Commerce,) refuſed to grant us the Book of Rates mentioned in the ſaid Treaty, and laid exceſſive Duties upon the *Dutch* ſettled in *France* to carry on their Trades. That in the mean time the *French* King omitting nothing to perſwade us, by all imaginable Proteſtations, That he had no other Deſign than to preſerve the Peace, and remove all Obſtacles which might interrupt the ſame: And the King of *Spain*'s Conſtitution being very weak, whoſe Death was like to cauſe great Wars and Differences, a Treaty was made in 1700. by which we hoped to preſerve the General Peace; but it evidently appeared, the *French* King had no Intention to keep it, for on the contrary he uſed all manner of Artifices to render the Emperor odious to the *Spaniards*, and to induce the King of *Spain* to diſpoſe of his Succeſſion by a Will in favour of the Duke of *Anjou*; That the King of *Spain* dying, they produced a Will, by which the ſaid Duke was declared Heir to all his Dominions: Which the *French* King accepted, breaking the Treaty aforeſaid, without giving any previous Communication of his Intentions to thoſe with whom he had made it, and by virtue of the ſaid Will, cauſed the Duke of *Anjou* to be proclaimed King of *Spain*, and in his Name poſſeſſed himſelf of all the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, without any Regard to the Emperor's Pretenſions, which by the ſaid Treaty were acknowledged on all Sides to be juſt and lawful. That the ſaid King cauſed his own Troops to take Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, where our Forces that were in Garriſon there, were by the *French* Artifices conſiderably weakened, and were with much difficulty ſuffered to return home; ſo that this Republick was at once deprived of her Rampart and Barrier for which we had maintained two bloody Wars, and which the *French* King himſelf had particularly aſſigned us in the Treaty of 1678. That he Governs arbitrarily the Dominions of *Spain* in the Name of his Grand on, and has ſo united them to his own, that the whole is but as one and the ſame Government; and particularly as to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, the Rampart of this State, it is evident, (as there is Advices from *Spain*) That they are given up to the *French* King, to Govern there with a Sovereign Authority. That in Execution of the Projects he had made for obtaining the Univerſal Monarchy, he ſent a formidable Army into *Italy*, to make himſelf entirely Maſter of that Country, and powered his Forces into the Low Countries to fright us into a ſeparate Treaty with him; which Artifice failing, he, in order to force us to it, ſeized the City and Citadel of *Liege* without the Conſent of the Dean and Chapter, or of the Emperor and the Empire, and cauſed the ſaid Dean to be carried away in a violent manner into the *Spaniſh* Dominions, poſſeſſed himſelf againſt the Will of the Chapter of *Cologne* of moſt of the Places belonging to that Dioceſe, particularly of Bonn, Keyſerſwaert, and Rhinberg, (his deſign upon Cologne have miſcarried,) raiſed a Conſiderable Number of Forces at his own charge in the Country of Wolfembuttel, and ſent Artillery and Ammunition to the Lower-Rhine, in order to invade theſe Provinces; and not being ſatisfied with having thus ſhut us up by Land, he ſeized the Ports of Spain, Naples, Sicily, and ſeveral Iſlands in the Mediterranean, and poſſeſſed himſelf alſo of the Indies, whereby he is become Maſter of the whole Trade of Europe; and, to deſtroy ours entirely, has endeavoured to perſwade the King of Portugal to forbid us his Harbours, and has ſent a Squadron to the *Indies* to ſeize the Plate-Fleet, in which the Subjects of this State as well as of other Princes and Potentates have a conſiderable ſhare. That matters being in this dangerous poſture, the States were forced to provide for their own defence, and to enter into Alliances with the Emperor, the Kings of *England* and *Pruſſia*, and other Princes and Potentates; That all Men's Eyes being opened, the Emperor ſent a Conſiderable Army into *Italy* to oppoſe that of *France*, and having reſolved to oblige the *French* Forces to retire out of the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*, and deſired the Aſſiſtance of this Republick, they could not refuſe it, but cauſed their Forces to Act as his Auxiliaries, ſo that by reaſon of the *French* proceedings the War is begun, and vigorouſly carried on in ſeveral parts of the World. That the States never gave the leaſt occaſion for it, but on the contrary, were glad to ſee the *French* King ſend his Miniſters hither, and did what they could that Propoſals might be made for preſerving the General Peace, which not being done, they themſelves asked what they thought expedient for obtaining the ſame, together with their particular Security, but never had the leaſt Anſwer, ſo that after ſome outward ſhows of Peace, the ſaid King having ſucceſſively recalled his ſaid Miniſters, did at laſt cauſe his Reſident here to preſent a Memorial, declaring, That his Forces were ready to Act againſt us, if we did not accept the Propoſals therein contained. That the *Spaniards concur* with the *French* King in all his Deſigns, and that he makes uſe of the Name and Forces of his Grandſon to put them in Execution, and under that Pretence has built a Fort within Cannon Shot of one of the States Fortreſſes, which is directly contrary to the Treaty of Peace with *Spain* in the year 1648. and to the Laws of Nations and of Arms. So that according to the Dictates of all Laws Divine and Humane the States being ſurrounded, and as it were blocked up, and beſieged on every ſide, and actually inſulted and attacked by *France* and *Spain*, find themſelves obliged, for the Defence of their Subjects, and the Preſervation of their Liberty and Religion, to take up Arms, and declare War againſt *France* and *Spain*, truſting that God will abundantly bleſs their Juſt Cauſe, and the Means they ſhall make uſe of to ſupport it; They deſire therefore all Kings, Princes, Republicks and States, to join with them to oppoſe the Pernicious Deſigns of *France* and *Spain*, and their too great Power which they would employ to make themſelves Maſters of all Chriſtendom; And the States Enjoin all their Subjects to look upon the *French* King and his Grandſon as Enemies to their State, and Order them to attack and purſue their Countries, People, Inhabitants, and Subjects, both by Sea and Land, and to oppoſe their Aſſaults and Violence, and to do all Things that are convenient, and which they are bound to do for the Defence of their Dear Country, and the Offence of their Enemies.

The